CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

Charlotte, (N. C.) November 23, 1838. **NO. 425.**

Those who grow Cotton and Tobacco find the whole year filled with perplexing labors to rear and gather and market their crops. This is true to an extent which operates greatly against proper attention to other things and the improvement of the soil. Thousands of children are kept from school under pressure of cultivating Cotton, who might otherwise receive good educations and find time to improve their minds. Not only so, but the kind of farming which requires hard labor all the year also demands a heavy consumption during the same time. Constant labourers must be fed and clothed. In addition to this a supply of horses or mules must be kept in proportion to the extent of cultivation, the support of which is a constant tax. But in the cultivation of Silk only about six or seven weeks of the year demand a pressure of business. In that length of time the Silk Worms grow to their maturity and spin their threads. The reeling of the cocoons can be done by few persons and at leisure periods of the year. This will afford at least two months of the year in which the labourers may be engaged in some other profitable business. Whether the cultivator depends upon his own or hired labourers, the Silk at least will be free from the expense of constant toil and constant consumption. Very few horses are required, as the trees need comparatively little cultivation, and one or two carts would haul leaves to supply a considerable cocoonery. Those who are taught by melancholy experience how heavy is the burden of *constant consumers*, in the present mode of farming, should certainly appreciate these items in favor of Silk. Most of the labor during the feeding season might be as profitably performed by women and children as any others, and thus employment be given to thousands in our country who need its elevating influence.

4. Silk is always in demand, at a uniform price, and is easily transported to market.

For many of the products of our soil the prices are constantly fluctuating, thus leading to unsettled and disappointed expectations. Our remote situation from good markets, subjects us to heavy costs and much labour in disposing of what we have to sell. But the demand for Silk is constant, and its price high. The value of Silk imported into the United States is from 15 to $20,000,000 annually. As one pound of Silk would be worth as much as forty pounds of Cotton, at their present prices, the labour and expense of transportation to market would be very little. And were its cultivation to become general, manufactories within our own section of country might be erected and become profitable.

5. The profits of the Silk Culture are very great.

We are well assured that the great mass of society will not change their mode of agriculture, until they are convinced that it will be to their interest to do so. The obstacles which ignorance and prejudice raise against new plans of farming are so great that multitudes persevere in their opposition to measures from which they might be greatly benefitted. It is useless to find fault with men for neglecting improvements for their own good, so long as they are destitute of proper information. Hence, if any essential and permanent changes are made in the agriculture of our country, knowledge must be diffused, experiments must be made, the reproaches of the ignorant must be overlooked, and the leaders, at least in such improvements, must have energy enough to follow truth, and be governed by facts. It is no matter of surprise that the community should be backward to engage in any business of which they know comparatively little. Our confidence is then strong that an impartial examination of facts on this subject, may lead our fellow men to see how much their own prosperity might be promoted by giving it a fair trial. Omitting for the present, its cultivation in China, Italy and France, a few facts will be given in reference to its progress in this country.

In the early history of Georgia, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, the practicability of making the first kind of Silk in this country, was fully proved by repeated experiments. Within a few years past a new spirit of enterprise has pervaded many parts of our land on this subject. In Connecticut, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Ohio, and some other States, many persons are engaging largely and successfully in the business. Four of the New England States encourage the cultivation by Legislative bounties, and a large portion of their inhabitants are engaged in it. The single county of Windham, Ct., produced in 1834 Silk to the value of nearly a $1,000,000. Four girls in the neighborhood of Boston made Silk in one year to the amount of $1470, and their attention was given to it only a part of the year. Companies with large capital are forming in the Northern and Middle States to prosecute the growth of Silk more extensively. A number of manufactories have already been established and are worked with energy and success. The Committee on Agriculture in Congress having collected information from various parts of our country, made an interesting report on this subject in April 1838, commending in the highest terms its connexion with the best interests of society. They express the following sentiments:

"From all the information which the Committee have been able to obtain, they are induced to believe that no country in the world, is better adapted to the production of Silk or the Sugar Beet, than most parts of the United States; whether we consider the soil, the climate, or the habits of the people. The worn out lands of Virginia and North Carolina, and the impoverished soils of the other old States, may be advantageously appropriated to the culture of the Mulberry, and it is confidently stated by gentlemen well qualified to judge, will yield a much larger annual profit, than is usually derived from the best soils. If then there are so many inducements for the production of these two important articles; if the market is large and yearly increasing, our soil and climate adapted to the culture, and the prospect of public benefit and private gain be good, why, it may be asked, may we not become a great Silk growing and Sugar making people? We can, and the Committee believe in no distant time, will so become. It only requires that public attention should be called and kept to the subject; that our agriculturists be satisfied of a fair prospect of success; and that the government should lend its aid to ensure the speedy and permanent success of the measure."

As evidence of the increasing demand for the Mulberry, it may be stated that many gentlemen in different States of the Union, who have had the foresight to plant nurseries of the Morus Multicaulis for sale, are making immense gains by disposing of rooted plants and buds for propagation.

As correct conclusions in reference to the profits of different articles, can best be gained by comparing them with each other, let a few additional facts, which all can understand, be considered in the contrast of Cotton with Silk. After selecting and preparing your best lands you plant the Cotton. As soon as it rises from the ground, it requires laborious attention in cleaning and thinning it. During its growth it must be carefully ploughed three or four times, and hoed as frequently. When it comes to maturity it must be gathered by hand, and often in the most disagreeable weather. It must then be ginned and pressed to be ready for market. All these are laborious and expensive operations, as every cultivator knows. And after all this is done, it must then be transported to the manufacturer to be converted into thread by other expensive operations. In the other case you have only to feed the Silk Worm with Mulberry leaves, and in six weeks it will spin you a thread worth at least *forty times* as much as the Cotton. It then deposites its eggs to enable you to rear another crop and closes your trouble in providing for it by surrendering its life. These laborers for man may be multiplied to any extent, by giving them food and shelter, and they demand nothing but the foliage from which they spin for him, the finest and most valuable fibre for his clothing, of which the world can boast. They pursue their work with diligence, leave it in the most perfect state, consume nothing but what they convert into the richest treasure, and then terminate their existence that man may reap the product of their labour. All that is necessary to yield them the proper food, is to plant and protect the Mulberry and gather its luxuriant leaves. If they even spun Cotton would it not be good policy to feed them while doing it for nothing? But when they form that which is immensely more valuable, which no other agents in nature are found capable of making, and which in every civilized country is regarded as the richest article for comfort and ornament in clothing, is it not economy to employ them? Whilst we admire the wisdom and goodness of God in creating *operatives* so skilful to work for us, and which demand nothing to support their existence, but the material which they work, certainly we ought not to overlook the economy of sharing the proceeds of their labour. The Manufactories of the present age are highly prized and justly too, because the power of steam and falling water, guided by the laws of science, is made to work out immense profits for men; thus saving the toil and expense of many human labourers and contributing greatly to the improvement and prosperity of society. But before the spindles of Cotton and Woollen factories can run, much money must be expended in buildings and machinery, and then the articles must be purchased on which they work. But here the *spinners* require no costly machinery, no propelling power, and no purchased supplies. The genial rays of the sun bring them into life, the spontaneous growth of a thriving tree sustains them; the cheapest kind of buildings will shelter them, and the rich treasures which they form are all that is to be taken care of. Their number can be increased in proportion to the means of feeding them. To be sure they require careful attention and intelligent supervision. But what kind of profitable labourers do not require and deserve the same? It cannot reasonably be objected to this business that it demands industry, care, economy and intelligence. If it affords a rich and abundant reward to knowledge, diligence and watchful attention, those whose high and delightful employment it is to direct the wise and munificent provisions of the natural world to their own support and improvement ought to rejoice in the means of doing so.

The inhabitants of the South have too long leaned for support upon the products of *mere muscular strength*. Too long have they been indifferent to the intelligence and virtue necessary to render even common labour cheap and productive. Too long and too dearly have they paid other men for thinking for them. If intelligent and personal and constant attention to lawful business had been regarded as a burden or a degradation either, would New England ever have been adorned with her smiling farms, her rich manufactories and her noble commerce? If no employment had been welcome, but what dispenses with care and attention, would England and Scotland ever have been thankful for their present prosperity. In pleading for the improvement of human society it is vain to appeal to those who are too proud to learn or too indolent to think. Our zeal in favor of the business now advocated, is increased by the fact, that it will require and amply reward, habits of reflection and carefulness; believing that such habits are conducive to the order, safety and advancement of good society. Whatever encourages industry, frugality, intelligence and perseverance, promotes the public good. Whatever developes the natural and productive resources of a country stands in immediate connexion with the main principles of civilization. While the diffusion of knowledge which renders labour more productive, elevates the condition of men, this improvement of their individual and social condition augments their mental improvement, because it affords both the facilities and inducements to greater attainments. When the active agency of all classes of the community becomes more efficient in gaining the necessaries and comforts of life, they gain more time and inclination to teach, to learn, and cultivate their intellectual and moral powers. Whilst we believe constant employment to be essential to the safety of our characters, the more profitable this employment can be rendered, the more we may hope for the improvement and elevation of our condition. While we have natural wants they must be supplied, and the less time, toil and drudging necessary to secure convenient food, raiment and shelter the better for us, if disposed as we should be, to seek for the enlargement of our intellectual faculties and the cultivation of our affections. Although it is a wise and just law of our nature, that we must live by our labour, yet certainly our highest improvement is to be found in the state, in which the *less* labour serves the *body*, the *greatest* is given to the *mind*. Hence the wisest writers on Political Economy have properly regarded the means of rendering human labour the most productive, as worthy the solemn consideration of all enlightened and benevolent men.

The limits of this Report will not admit of detailed statements in reference to the mode of conducting the business; which may hereafter be given if desired. But as it is made to the Trustees of a flourishing Literary Institution in which Manual Labour is incorporated with study, it may not be improper to allude to a few facts, shewing the peculiar adaptation of Silk to such an Institution.

1. The great value of labour thus bestowed. Whilst the employment in this Institution is prized because it preserves the health and improves the habits of the Students, no objection should be felt to its lawful gain. The more profitable it can be made the better it will subserve the great purposes for which it is demanded. If made in every respect the interest of Parents that their sons should be engaged properly, they will more highly prize this feature in our College.

2. The labour would be light. Many of the operations of common farming are laborious and unsuited to small or delicate boys. Hence one difficulty here found is to find appropriate employment for those of tender age. In the Silk business nearly all the labour required is light.—The services of boys are nearly as profitable as those of men. Much of the labour will require the most uniform exercise, and thus be free from the temptations to become over heated or exhausted. Neither will it require so much exposure to the extremes of heat or cold. It will afford suitable work for all classes.

3. The labour would give constant and cheerful exercise to the mind. The minds of Students need relaxation as well as their bodies. That employment is best suited to them in which they will engage with most cheerfulness and elasticity of mind. In making Silk there are many things to awaken curiosity, to excite inquiry and reflection, and to call forth all that interest which is natural, when living objects of our care and attention, depend day after day upon our watchfulness and kindness. It is the law of our nature to become interested in whatever we feed and protect.—Every parent knows how easily the sympathies of the youthful bosom may be awakened in favor of a special charge of living objects which could not be excited over the dull and monotonous labours of a Cotton row. An employment captivating in its details to the youthful mind, and directly tending in all its branches to the cultivation of good feelings and useful habits is well suited to a Literary Institution.

4. The business if successfully prosecuted here would diffuse a spirit of improvement throughout the community. Many youth are here collected from different parts of our country who will ere long exert a controling influence upon the sentiments and customs of Society. Should they become convinced of the importance and value of this business, and become acquainted with its practical details by personal observation, their efforts in its favor might lead to an extensive improvement in the agriculture of our country. As men of intelligence visit this place, they might examine for themselves the evidences of its utility. That the day has dawned for the extensive rearing of Silk in North Carolina we have no doubt, and various and important reasons designate this as a favorable place for its commencement. Much valuable information might here be collected, and hence diffused to prevent those mistakes so common in a new enterprize and often fatal to a good cause. Many young men might here learn not only to advocate its importance, but to perform the work essential to its success; and thus be prepared to direct others in its prosecution.

The following Table prepared by the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener, published at Baltimore, shews the experiments of sixteen different persons as to the profits of an acre of land.

Names of the Persons.	*No. lbs. Silk.*	*Price.*	*Amount.*
1. Mr. Bailiff Hont,	137	$4	$548
2. Mr. De Homirgas,	242	4	968
3. Mr. E. P. Roberts, Ed. of Farmer,	180	4	720
4. Mr. Fitch,	155	4	620
5. Mr. Tufts,	155	4	620
6. Mr. Storrs,	146	4	584
7. Mr. G. B. Smith,	180	4	720
8. Mr. Falley,	18	4	72
9. Columbian Magazine,	61	4	244
10. Count Dandolo,	198	4	792
11. Miss Rhodes,	27	4	108
12. Mr. Lambruschina,	1296	4	5184
13. Mr. Genet,	666	4	2664
14. Mr. Bradley,	333	4	1332
15. 4 Ladies in Massachusetts,	105	4	420
16. Mr. Parmentier,			490
		Total,	$16,086

☞ Averaged product $1,005.

1. It requires comparatively but little land. Where land is abundant its price low, the quantity to be possessed for cultivation is not the consideration. It is the expense of cultivating large quantities for profits to which we allude. In the mode of farming now practised country, scores of acres must be attended and exhausted too, to fill barns with plenty. In proportion as the *quality* decreases in fertility, *quantity* is increased to supply the defect. Field after field is thus lost, and the work of *clearing* and *exhausting* goes on, in proportion the proprietor increases the means of *owning* and *cultivating*. Everyman must know that if one farmer can realize as much from ten acres his neighbor does from two hundred acres, and with less labor and expense, that he is a great gainer by such cultivation. This is known and knowledged to be the great defect in our present system of Agriculture. The expense of opening, fencing and cultivating farms large in *surface* less in *products* is so great, that few men receive a fair compensation for the labour bestowed upon them. But it is not so with the Mulberry. One acre well covered with trees will yield, (in the estimation of many skilful cultivators) foliage enough to feed a million of silk worms. Every 3000 worms it is estimated will produce a pound of raw silk, worth by the lowest calculation, $4 per pound. This will shew the remarkable product of $1,333 as the product of one acre of land. The expense of cultivation will be variously estimated by different persons and different circumstances. But suppose it even $333 per acre, which is much above the common estimate, it will leave $1000 as the product of an acre, after paying all expense. Let those who are incredulous reduce the estimate even one-half and still the balance is worthy of attention. Having examined the estimates of sixteen different growers of Silk, we find their calculations average about a $1000 to the acre. We feel no disposition to be carried into extravagant and hazardous speculations by high sounding calculations of immense gain by short and easy methods. But from careful examination of facts and some reflection upon their adaptation to our circumstances, we have no doubt that at least $1000 per acre may be reasonably expected after paying all the expense of cultivation. Should this conclusion be correct is not the business worthy a fair trial?

2. Our climate and soil are well suited to the growth of the Mulberry. The *Morus Nigra* or common black Mulberry, grows luxuriantly in all the country, as a natural tree. The *Morus Alba* or white Italian Mulberry, grows without any difficulty, as repeated experiments in various parts of our country have clearly proved. The *Morus Multicaulis* or Chinese Mulberry, also grows luxuriantly in our climate, as can be attested by many who have made the experiment. It is now extensively cultivated in most of the Northern and some the Western States. We possess great advantages for its cultivation, as the mildness of our winters will secure, not only its roots, but even its branches from being killed with frost. The Silk Worm will feed profitably upon any of these species of the tree. The Silk made from the Italian and Chinese Mulberry in our climate, is as fine in fibre, as strong in texture, and as brilliant in colour, as that of any other country. The Italian Mulberry is easily propagated from the seed, and will do well either in hedges or standard trees. The Morus Multicaulis is propagated by the roots or cuttings, grows rapidly, yields a large leaf, and is very tenacious of life.—Either of these species may be reared to any extent the cultivator may desire, with an expense comparatively small, and in a short time. Even the smallest farms may afford the most suitable ground for any number of trees which their proprietors might desire, without diminishing the quantity necessary for other purposes. All the Mulberry trees require will be protection by safe fences and sufficient tillage to keep the soil clean and loose.

3. The cultivation of Silk does not require a pressure of engagements or consuming stock during the whole year.

From the Raleigh Standard.

NO. 13.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Loring: The *Raleigh and Gaston rail road company* was incorporated for the purpose of making a rail road from Raleigh to Roanoke river, at a point above Halifax, where a new Town has been laid out and is called *Gaston*. The books for subscription in said company were opened, and a capital of about $700,000 subscribed. This work has commenced after the usual preparatory surveys, and up to this time it has been prosecuted with zeal and energy. It is in daily use *one-half of the distance* (or 40 miles,) and the other half is progressing. The original estimate of its cost was one million of dollars, and the confidence in its success and its profits so strong that the company made no great exertions, at the outset, to enlarge the original subscription beyond 700,000 dollars, they entertaining the opinion that the additional stock would soon go above par, and thereby yield a handsome profit to the first proprietors. Since the road was begun, and the subscribers have paid in their stock, it is ascertained that these expectations about a rise in the stock are not realized—that it will take 1,200,000 dollars or more to build the road—and that new subscriptions cannot be obtained. The friends of the road have not lost confidence in its ultimate success, but any man of intelligence can perceive that, under existing circumstances, the stock of necessity must be depressed in the market; and the company will soon be embarrassed in their operations unless they can be aided from some quarter.

Their enterprize is one which is not now offered for the *first time* to the approbation of the public. It is one which the public is not called on to *begin* or to assist others in *commencing*. Were it so, the scheme would find no present support from me.—The State, as I have all along maintained, ought not to encourage a system of improvement that is calculated to divert her trade. The *primary* duty of North Carolina is to open a way for her *own trade* to her *own sea-board*. In this I think a majority of our people concur. But here is a work which has been already begun. It has been carried more than half through. It is a work of value to the public, although it does not constitute a branch in our adopted *system* of *State improvements*. Our citizens have invested a large sum in the enterprize, and when completed, the road will add something to the general good, by promoting the local interest of many of the interior counties—and particularly it will add to the wealth and importance of the *seat of Government*. Let no one suppose that this last consideration is urged upon the idea of there being any peculiar connexion between the public interest and the personal wealth of the citizens of Raleigh. I mean no such thing. The importance of which I speak will be this: Supposing this road to *stop* at Raleigh (as I hope it will, at least for the present,) thereby an easy access will be afforded Eastern gentlemen to a pleasant and healthy spot for spending those seasons of the year which are now *mis-spent abroad*. The wealth which is yearly drained from our State to purchase trips to the North, will more likely be spent at home, and the delightful and patriotic pleasure of mingling together at our own Capitol, and on our own mountains, and contributing each to a common stock of Carolina sentiment, will be a rich compensation for the enjoyments that are so dearly obtained elsewhere. Our seat of Government will, or at least it might, be made also a *seat of Science* and a nursery for southern patriotism and North Carolina *State pride*. This is the sense in which I speak of any work as being important to the *State*, because it is important to the *seat of Government*. Whilst I am on this subject, and as it has a more direct association with domestic or internal improvements than many are accustomed to consider, I will remark that North Carolina—*the seat of Government of North Carolina*—is the most proper location for an institution which, above all others, the whole *South needs—a high school for the education of females.*

Not an institution to be supported by State patronage, but a school upheld by the patronage of *parents* and guardians, where our daughters may learn *all* the accomplishments and other more important matters which southern parents dearly pay for at Northern cities. Being accustomed to gather facts for myself, rather than quietly to acquiesce in the inferences of others, I availed myself of an opportunity which was afforded by a visit to Philadelphia and New York not very long ago, to ascertain as near as I could, what sum the gentlemen of our State expended in those cities to educate their daughters; and the result was astonishing. There were not fewer than 15 or 20 of our *North Carolina* girls amongst the inmates of the city schools, and their aggregate expenditures were about $20,000 per year! A sum equal to *one-third* of the whole expense of our *State Government!!* A sum which being applied at *home* to the same purposes, would alone endow the school. A sum which probably no man would credit, unless it had been arrived at by actual count! Remember that this was the outlay, not of the *South*, but of *North Carolina*, and tell me if it is not a subject of general importance. It is useless to rail at people about leaving the graves of their sires to seek new homes in the West, unless we exert ourselves to make it their *interest to stay here*. It is idle to complain of parents for sending their daughters to Philadelphia and New York &c. to be educated, unless we concentrate our efforts to establish amongst ourselves equal opportunities for their improvement. In this, as in every other internal improvement, *talking* does no good, we must DO something.

Pardon this apparent digression—all who read these essays will probably not esteem it so.

The Raleigh and Gaston rail road then claims our aid—because it has been commenced and its success will promote the local interests of many interior counties, viz: Wake, Chatham, Orange, Granville, Warren, Franklin, and perhaps others.—Because it will greatly increase the importance of our seat of Government, and open the way to the establishment of a literary institution for the education of females, whose parents now expend thousands elsewhere. Because if this road fails for lack of reasonable assistance, its failure would produce a revulsion in public sentiment that will operate injuriously upon the cause of Improvement generally.—Because this road may be helped by the State without great risk, without burthening the people, without interfering with her own adopted policy and system, and it *may* appear practicable hereafter to make it an important and valuable part of our *system*. Then wherefore shall that aid be refused? Why shall not the friends of the *home* policy give it their countenance and support? they will answer *for* themselves, after it is shown how all this may be done, and after I have met and refuted the objections commonly made against it.

I feel sure that a *subscription* to the *Stock* of the Raleigh and Gaston road will not be made. *It ought not to be asked.*—What right has a representative of the *State* to take the public money and buy stock at 100 dollars per share which in the market is not worth 75 dollars? The vote would be indefensible and it cannot be procured. Were it a new stock there would be nothing like the same objection to it—a chance of depreciation would be then accompanied by a chance of profit; but this stock is now greatly below par, and the State agents, however confident in their estimates of a future advance on the price, dare not invest the public money in buying a depreciated stock at par; or what is the same thing by entering into the partnership when the stock is depreciated 20 or 30 per cent. Any member of Assembly who would not be willing to lay out his *own* money in the purchase of a named stock has no right to buy that stock with the *public* fund? Would a prudent man buy at 100 dollars per share, stock in this rail road now when the stock-holders (many of them) would take 20 or 25 per cent. less for their interests? For this reason, as well as for the oft repeated sentiment of what is the *primary* duty of the State, I do not advocate a *subscription* to the *STOCK* of the Raleigh and Gaston road.

The President of the company, it is generally understood, has been authorized to raise money upon the bonds of the company and give a lien upon the road to secure payment. Whatever may be thought by others, I cannot but apprehend that this loan will be effected (if effected at all) upon very disadvantageous terms. I hope I may be mistaken, but money lenders are exceedingly wary, and there are so many opportunities for investing their wealth upon *undoubted security*, that they require heavier interest from private corporations, and generally allow short credits. Now it is plain that the Raleigh and Gaston road cannot get an advantageous sale of their bonds where only a little more than half of the capital *necessary to its completion* has been paid in, and there are no other remaining subscriptions to be collected. It is possible that a loan of 300,000 dollars might re animate confidence, and thereby induce its patrons to subscribe more in the stock; but that is to be tried yet, and it will hardly be the case unless the loan is granted for a great length of time. Any period short of 20 years credit would expose individual proprietors to a total loss of their stock by a foreclosure of their mortgage. Thus: Suppose a loan is obtained for 300,000 dollars; the principal payable after 10 years, the interest to be paid annually. That amount being expended in the construction of this road, 300,000 dollars more will be necessary to *complete it*. If the latter sum is not also procured the difficulty will have been deferred, but not removed; and if it is procured their debt will be 600,000 dollars. Then at the expiration of 10 years, the principal of the debt being demandable, its payment will *ruin* the corporation, unless the *profits* have been sufficient to pay the DEBT AND INTEREST! Indeed, a rail road which costs a million and yields a handsome profit on that sum, may be ruined by a debt *immediately* payable to the amount of one-fifth of its real value. Such might be the embarrassments of this road in case their President succeeds in obtaining the loan which he has gone to Europe to negotiate.

I doubt whether he will be able to procure it at all; and what then? Shall no help be given? Is there no way to aid this work by the credit of North Carolina? I have already said "it may be done without great risk, without burthening the people, and without interfering with the *system* already adopted."

The company have estimated the cost of the road at about 1,200,000 dollars. Of this sum 700,000 dollars have been paid in and it is all expended in the work; 500,000 dollars more might probably complete it. If the State would lend her credit to the company by a *guaranty of their bonds for* 300,000 dollars, redeemable at long dates, the company might well expect to procure a new subscription to their stock by the present proprietors and others, equal to 700,000 dollars more. This patronage of the State would give fresh courage to the company and revive public confidence, and these constitute important ingredients to ensure success in such enterprises. I proceed to show the truth of my assertions.

1st. It will be aid to the company, and very efficient aid; because it will enable the President forthwith to sell the bonds and raise the necessary means—because it will enable him to make the loan upon much better terms, and on long credit—because it will make sure the progress of the road and probably ensure its completion and success—and it may and very probably will induce the proprietors of the stock to advance their own investments to a point where the company may dispense with making any further loans. The essential difference in the money market between the *State's* bonds and the company's, will be that the former will not be pressed for payment—the latter will be more rigorously exacted.

2d. It may be done without any great *risk*. The interest on this loan will be 15,000 dollars per year. No one can suppose that the road will, *under any circumstances*, yield less profits than twice this sum, and by a compact with North Carolina, the whole profits may be subjected under her directions to the payment of this interest. A profit of 6 per cent. on the whole cost of the road would be $72,000 per year. Only 1¼ per cent. would save the State from loss on her guaranty—and a sale of the road would never be forced except at the will of the State, for the holders of the scrip will be satisfied as long as interest is paid and the principal stands secured by a pledge of the *State*.

3d. It may be done without burthening the people. This is shown by the last preceding remarks. The most jealous precautions may be taken against any default of the company—a director (not a stock-holder) might be nominated by the State, if it is thought desirable, and he might be empowered to take care of the interest of the State and prevent any diversion of the income of the road from the purpose of first paying up the interest on this debt as it falls due. A sinking fund might be formed out of *surplus profits* to satisfy the principal as the instalments fall due. If it shall be deemed necessary, conditions might be attached to the guaranty which will *oblige* the corporators to increase their subscriptions to a sum that will be sufficient to complete the road, when such additional subscriptions are added to the loan. Though care ought to be taken to *protect* the State, the form of that protection should not be such as will defeat the principal benefit that is intended to the company.

In some way, however, upon this plan of assistance, there must be laid a restriction upon the Company, against contracting any further debt without the consent of the *Legislature*; otherwise the consequences might be dangerous to the State as an endorser or guarantor of their *first* debt. This proceeding on the part of the State ought of course to be preceded by a careful scrutiny into the actual condition of the Company. By this, I am far from designing to express any distrust of it myself, but the agents of the public are in duty bound to examine into the situation of any Corporation, before they make the State its endorser, however patriotic and laudable the purpose may be.

4th. I have said that this will not interfere with the system of Improvements already adopted. This is a part of my subject that requires more detail, as I know there are objections connected with it, which are not to be removed at a word. I will endeavor to meet them in my next essay.

MENTOR.

N. B. To avoid misrepresentation, I again repeat that I do not mean to say, and *I do not think*, that the *State* ought to establish any Female Institution at Raleigh. Not at all! But it is a public evil, where the intercourse among the different sections of the State is so difficult, and other causes co-operate with it, to scatter the private means of establishing Institutions of the kind. It is with this as many other things, *&c.* we are *forced out* of the State, to purchase what we want. That produces a drain upon the general wealth of the State; and any thing which promises to remedy the evil, by enabling individuals to pursue a different plan, is worthy of *public regard*, and deserves to rank among *reasons of State*. In a word, I think it is a wise policy, to make it the *interest* of our *planters* to trade at home, and the *interest* of our *parents* to educate their children at home—and so long as it is otherwise, we shall be subjected to an injurious drain from the wealth and resources and consequent prosperity of our State, and of the South. But the individual enterprize and wealth of our Merchants, will not be concentrated at a *market*, unless the means of conveying *produce* to it are provided; nor will the wealth of fathers be combined to rear *literary institutions* for their children, unless the means of access to them are as ready as they find them at other points. This subject is worthy of more extended comment, but in these essays, much more might be considered "beside the mark." Wherefore I forbear.

Bearing.—A man in business must put up with many affronts if he loves his own quiet.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

NEW YORK—ALL OVER WHIG!

With unspeakable joy [illegible] exult at the result of the 'glorious three days' in the Empire State. Feeling as we [illegible] thing depended on this [illegible] ed to her with more of [illegible] of hope. But deeply have we [illegible] thankful, that she has [illegible] and more than realized [illegible] hopes. She has covered herself with [illegible] Undismayed by the [illegible] Administration in Ohio [illegible] she has fought the battle of the Constitution on her own free soil, and [illegible] victorious! She has sealed the fate of the Sub-Treasury Humbug, and of the [illegible] administration! She has given [illegible] a blow from which it can never recover! She has secured to the Whigs a [illegible] majority in Congress—a majority of the [illegible] the Electoral votes—and of the People!

But we will no longer detain the reader from the latest particulars, as received by this morning's Express mail from the offices of the New York Express of Sunday, and National Intelligencer of Monday last.

The result is, as far as heard from, that in 37 counties, Seward, the Whig candidate for Governor, has a majority, of [illegible] votes. 20 counties to be heard from, which will increase his majority, probably to 10,000. He is *undoubtedly* elected Governor.

Of 23 members of Congress, ascertained to be elected, 17 are Whigs, and 6 Vans—being a gain, as far as heard from, of eleven Whigs. 17 are yet to be heard from, of whom it is expected 8 or 9 will be Whigs. In the present Congress, the Whigs have but *ten* members, their opponents 29, and the Conservatives 1. In the next, it is certain that the Whigs will have a majority.

Of the members of Assembly ascertained to be elected, 85 are Whigs, and 38 Vans. Of the 32 Senators, only 8 go out each year, of whom the Whigs have probably elected 6, and their opponents 2. Last year the Senate was composed of 10 Whigs to 22 Vans. This year it will probably be 15 Whigs to 17 Vans. The Whig majority on joint ballot will be about 50.

GLORY ENOUGH FOR "THREE DAYS!!"

The Whigs carried every thing in the city of New York by majorities of from 1000 to 1300, out of 40,106 votes, the largest number ever polled in the city. [No, we believe they did *not* carry their candidate for Lieut. Governor, after they discovered that he was an abolitionist.] Mr. Combreleng is of course beaten, and will no longer misrepresent the city of New York. A more servile party tool could scarcely have been ejected from Congress than he. We look for a speedy reward for him, on the well known principle of the Administration, to provide for all those whom the *people* reject.

From the National Intelligencer, Extra, Monday morning, Nov. 12.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, November 10.

THE EMPIRE STATE IS WHIG ALL OVER! *New York sends to her "Favorite Son,"* GREETING:

First. That Wm. H. Seward will be elected Governor of the State of New York by a majority of from five to ten thousand.

Secondly. That Wm. L. Marcy, the head man of the Albany Regency, has been defeated, for the first time, by a majority of from five to ten thousand.

Thirdly. That the Empire State will send from twenty four to twenty five, perhaps twenty six or twenty seven, Whig Members to the twenty sixth Congress.

Fourthly. That the Locofoco Members of Congress from New York, now numbering thirty, will be reduced to fifteen—perhaps even to a smaller number. We change fronts.

Fifthly. That the Whigs will elect six of the EIGHT Senators to the State Legislature.

Sixthly. That we shall elect a large majority of the Assemblymen—seventy at least, *of the one hundred and twenty-eight members.*

Finally. That we shall have a majority of the Legislature upon joint ballot, and elect a *Whig United States Senator.*

The following Whigs are already ascertained to be elected to the next Congress:

New York—	Odgen Hoffman.	
	Edward Curtis.	
	James Monroe, (gain.)	
	M. H. Grinnell, (gain.)	
5th—Dutchess—	Charles Johnson, gain.	
7th—	Ulster and Sullivan.	Rufus Palen, gain.
9th—Rensselaer—	Hiram P. Hunt, gain.	
10th—Albany—	Daniel D. Barnard, gain.	
11th—	Saratoga and Schenectady.	Anson Brown, gain.
12th—Washington—	David Russell.	
13th—	Essex Clinton Warren	Thomas A. Tomlinson, gain.
15th—	Montgomery, Fulton.	Peter J. Wagenaar, gain.
18th—Jefferson—	Thomas C. Crittenden, (gain.)	
21st—Chenango—	John C. Clark, (Con.)	
24th—Cayuga—	Christopher Morgan, (gain.)	
25th—	Wayne Seneca	John M. Holley, (gain.)
28th—Monroe—	Thos. B. Kempshall.	

In addition to the above the Whigs will probably elect at least eight more Members, as follows:

29th—Ontario—	Francis Granger.	
29th—Genesee—	Seth M. Gates.	
30th—	Allegheny and Livingston	Luther C. Peck.
31st—	Chatauque & Cattaraugus	Richard P. Marvin.
32d—Erie—	Millard Fillmore.	
33d—	Niagara & Orleans	Charles F. Mitchell.

A Backwoods Heroine.—A friend writing to us from Helena, Arkansas, under date of the 12th ultimo, says: Last week a Mrs. M'Bride, of Monroe county, a widow lady, was informed by one of her children that the dogs had treed a panther within half a mile of her house. Having no ammunition, she sent to a neighbor's and procured powder and lead, moulded some bullets, loaded her gun, and proceeded to the place, and brought down her game at the first fire. The report of the gun started another panther at hand, which ran up a tree within half a mile of the other. She again loaded her gun, and killed the second also at the first fire, from the top of one of the tallest trees. I happened there the same day, and received the statement from herself."—*Louisville Journal.*

A WORD TO MULBERRY CULTIVATORS.

In the selection of ground for your spring's culture, choose a high [illegible] with a southern exposure, a light, [illegible] sandy, or gravelly soil, with a porous subsoil. The *exposure* and the *soils* we name are the best for the mulberry culture. After you have made your selection of ground there is one thing which we wish you to bear in mind—it is this—that it is absolutely essential to plough your ground this fall. In ploughing recollect the deeper you pulverize the earth the better. Having ploughed your ground leave the furrows in the rough until spring, to receive the benefits enuring from frost and snow. As soon as the frost is out of the ground in the spring cross plough, lay off your furrows, manure or compost, and plant out your mulberries, whether cuttings or trees. Once planted they must be kept clear, and the ground well stirred. The same culture that a skilful husbandman gives to a well tilled corn field, will answer for the Mulberry; but we no man expect fine trees, if he designs to play the part of a *sloven.*—*Far. and G.*

Value of the Pound Sterling.—Messrs. Isaac Carow, D. Lord, Jr. and J. P. [illegible] being appointed referees on a case where it became necessary to determine the legal value of the pound sterling, have decided that the said legal value, not regarding the fluctuations of exchange, is four dollars eighty-five cents and eight mills. The decision is founded upon the act of June 1834, entitled "an act regulating the value of certain gold coins within the U. States."—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Bank Monster again monopolizing.—Nicholas Biddle has made a purchase of 50,000 splendid trees of the Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry, and intends forming a most extensive establishment, comprising cocooneries for the worms, and a manufactory for reeling and weaving the fabrics.

Charlotte:

Friday, November 23, 1838.

☞ We are requested to say, that Col. Wm. M. [illegible] declines being a candidate for the office of Superior Court.

☞ The Silk Culture.—We invite the attention of our readers to the Report on the first page of today's paper, to the Trustees of Davidson College, by the Rev. R. H. Morrison, on the SILK CULTURE. The subject is one of great importance and is worthy the serious consideration of all. Great exertions are being made in various sections of the Northern States to embark in this business, and from actual experiment it has been shown that there can be no exception, requiring so little time that will yield a greater profit. Why may it not succeed in North Carolina?

Glorious Victory!!!

It is with pleasure we announce to our Whig friends this week that the Empire State stands disenthralled. The Sub-Treasury has received its death blow and Mr. Van Buren is instructed. The Whigs have elected their Governor, a majority of the Members of Congress, 80 certain out of 120 members to the lower house of Assembly and 5 or 6 out of 8 Senators elected this year, thus ensuring a Whig Senator to Congress.

Great attempts are made to make the people of the South believe that the Whigs and Abolitionists have united. This appears not to be the case, although no doubt many of the Abolitionists voted the Whig ticket. Mr. Seward, the Whig candidate for Governor, in reply to the Abolitionists, says "the subjects indicated in the inquiries enter not at all into the POLITICAL CREED of that large body of freemen whose candidate I have become.' But even admitting the Whigs to be guilty, the Van Buren men are equally as much so.—See the following article on the subject from the Fayetteville Observer:

Northern Abolitionists.—We received a few days ago, a flaming Extra from the office of the Raleigh Standard, in which an attempt is made to prove a union of the Whigs and Abolitionists in New York, founded upon a publication since denounced as a fraud and forgery by Lewis Tappan, the great leader of the Abolitionists. This miserable gull trap of the Standard will catch no flies; for it is evident that all the candidates of both the parties in the late election are opposed to slavery. They so distinctly avowed themselves, before the election. So that if the Whigs of New York are liable to the charge of uniting with the Abolitionists, the Loco Focos, (as they call themselves,) of that State are in the same predicament.

It appears from the Northern Whig papers, that Mr. Bradish, the Whig candidate for Lieutenant Governor, went farther than the others in his anti-slavery views. And what was the consequence. Why, in one of the most hotly contested elections ever held in any country, he was *beaten* in the city of New York, though all the other Whigs were elected by majorities ranging from 1000 to 1500. We call upon the Standard to state this fact so highly honorable to the Whigs of New York;—that after they discovered that a candidate, selected without the slightest reference to *that* question, was in favor of abolition, 1500 of them dropped him from their ticket, though they knew that on their success in that election depended the prosperity of the whole Union.

Can the Standard show any such noble conduct on the part of its friends in any of the Northern States? No. Has the Standard yet informed its readers that Mr. Duncan, of Ohio, before his election, uttered the most diabolical and incendiary denunciations against the whole system of slavery, as well as against the slave States, and slaveholders? No. We call upon the Standard, in common fairness, to publish the extract from Mr. Duncan's letter and then to reconcile its rejoicings at his re-election, with its present attempt to identify the Whigs with the Abolitionists. For our own part, we hope and believe that Mr. Bradish has been defeated? Can the Standard say it would have rejoiced at the defeat of Mr. Duncan?

Let not the people of the South be humbugged on this subject. We believe that, with the exception of the large cities, and the more intelligent people of other portions, almost the entire population of the non-slaveholding States is opposed to Slavery, and only need a little excitement to become Abolitionists. We think it the policy of all parties to avoid excitement on the subject, from which nothing but evil can arise. The South has, by its violence, had more to do with the conversion of mere anti-slavery men into fanatical Abolitionists, than all other causes combined.

As a further evidence of the feeling of the Whigs of New York city on the subject, we point the Standard to the following extract from a Whig paper, whilst it was yet doubtful which party had carried the day:—

FROM THE NEW YORK GAZETTE.

We believe we have carried the State and routed the common enemy thoroughly, but if we have failed of doing so, no doubt can for one moment rest upon the mind of any intelligent man how it has occurred. The main agency is perfectly apparent. We have lost it solely through the agency of the most abandoned and most loathesome band of demagogues that ever infested a white population.

We have been defeated by the abolitionists, and *Luther Bradish* has been the most efficient instrument. We shall take care to refer to this matter again, and to treat it as it deserves. There is at this moment too deep an indignation not merely in our own minds but in the minds of an abused and insulted people, to speak of it with any proper calmness.

Georgia.—The Legislature of this State assembled at Milledgeville on the 5th instant. In the Senate, Charles Dougherty (State Rights) was elected Speaker by a majority of 5 or 6 votes. John T. Lamar (Adm.) was chosen Secretary by a majority of one or two votes.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Day (Adm.) was chosen Speaker by a majority of two votes.

On joint ballot, the Administration papers say that there will be found a Van Buren majority.

Rhode Island.—The two Houses of the Legislature of Rhode Island proceeded in "grand committee," on Saturday last to elect a Senator of the United States for the term of six years, to succeed Asher Robbins, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next. The choice fell upon Nathan Fellows Dixon, (Whig,) who received a majority of 25 votes out of 83.

Texas.—Intelligence from San Augustine, under date of 17th October, states that the Indians and Mexicans threaten another hostile movement against the white settlements. General Rusk had thought proper to order out two hundred fighting men, in addition to the number already in the field —a force deemed amply sufficient to check further depredations, and put an end to hostilities.

Wisconsin.—We learn that the Whigs of WISCONSIN Territory have a majority in the Legislature as well as the Governor.

Melancholy Shipwreck.—It was noticed a few days since that a vessel bound to Quebec had been lost off the mouth of the Chaleur, and that it was feared many lives were lost. The mail brings the particulars of this sad disaster. The vessel was the Colborne, from London, with a cargo estimated at the value of $300,000. Forty passengers are said to have perished. There was 7,000*l.* in specie, which it was expected would be saved.

Cotton.—Sales in this place at 9 to 11¼. At Augusta, 9 to 12¾, principally 12¼, a fall of ¼ cent. At Columbia, 8 to 12¼. At Macon, 10 to 12¼. At New Orleans, 11 to 14½. At Charleston, sales 2000 bales, at 9 to 14 cents. At Mobile, 12 to 15, principally at 13 to 14½.—*Pay. Obs.*

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 12.

The city has been agitated to-day by a rumor, the particulars of which I dare not detail, as I may be in error. It is confidently stated, however, that a late high and most distinguished officer of the customs in this city, who received his appointment from General JACKSON, and who was, and is, his most intimate friend, is a defaulter to the sum of $1,200,000—the greater part of which happened when he was depositing the public money under the new sub-Treasury arrangements of the authorities in Washington, or since they have had the custody of the public money. In a matter requiring so much caution, I do not feel at liberty to say more; but one of his bondsmen is already considered a ruined man, and the other, perhaps, has saved himself by leaving himself nothing to save.

POSTSCRIPT.—The Post this evening gives the name of Mr. ex-Collector SWARTWOUT as the great defaulter. Mr. SWARTWOUT is now in England. His securities, of course, are ruined. The Post says all this would not have happened under a sub-Treasury. The most of the default *has* happened since Mr. S. deposited the public money, as Mr. HOYT now deposites his, in special deposite on his own account. It is the sub-Treasurer *with legs* the Government loses by—*not* the Banks.

Mr. SWARTWOUT's friends say he has retained in his hands this money to protect him against suits that are pending.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT, NOV. 5.

we congratulate the Public upon the signal punishment which, under the Registry Law, the City Court, on Saturday last, awarded to a person convicted of the high offence of obstructing another in the exercise of his right of suffrage. Geo. McCRUCHY was indicted for an assault and battery on Boyce Sutton, and for an attempt to prevent him from voting, and, the facts being clearly proved, was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $100, and to be imprisoned for three months in the common jail. This is the first case which the Court had been called to try under the new law, and they remarked, in passing sentence, that, for this reason, they would fix the shortest term of imprisonment and the smallest fine which the act allowed.

we understand that it was the expectation of Mr. McCRUCHY and his counsel that the offence would be considered only a common assault and battery, and the punishment, if any, would be, as heretofore, only nominal, or very light. Hereafter it will be esteemed, in Baltimore, as it ought always to have been, an offence of more than ordinary magnitude to obstruct a voter in the exercise of his suffrage. By the earliest election law, the persons of voters were exempted from arrest for debt on the day of election; but of what avail was this provision when brute force could be employed to prevent men from voting! we trust that the fate of Mr. Geo. McCRUCHY will prove a warning to all others of like disposition in future.

The Northeastern Boundary.—The proposed survey of the boundary line, under the authority of the Government of the State of MAINE, has actually been commenced, under the direction of Mr. DEANE. The persons employed are accompanied by a party of Indians, and were seen at Madawaska in the beginning of the month. Thence they proceeded up the Grand River, crossed the portage to the Ristigouche River, and descending thence, they proceeded to the imaginary highlands, near the River St. Lawrence, where their operations commenced. The Fredericktan (British) Gazette expresses satisfaction at finding the object of this commission of survey to be nothing more than to ascertain, by actual examination, the practicability of running the boundary line according to the construction of the treaty of Ghent; and adds, that it were to be wished that such an exploration had long ago been made—a measure which might have divested the question of its present difficulties.—*Nat. Intel.*

Raleigh and Columbia Road.—The Subscribers to the Stock of this Road assembled at the office of the Raleigh and Gaston Company, on Monday last, for the purpose of organization. Col. Wm. Roberds, of Granville, was called to the Chair, and Weston R. Gales appointed Secretary.

Judge Cameron, on behalf of the Commissioners appointed to open Books of Subscription at Raleigh made a written Report, stating that three hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed in the Stock of said Company; which being the amount required by Act of Assembly, to secure the Charter, and a majority of said Stock being here represented, the meeting, on motion of E. B. Freeman, Esq'r. proceeded to elect, by ballot, a President and five Directors to manage the concerns of the Company. The following gentlemen were found to have, each, a majority of the whole number of votes cast, and were declared duly elected, viz: George W. Mordecai, *President*; Duncan Cameron, William Boylan, J. W. Hawkins, Charles Manly and Thomas P. Devereux, *Directors*.

The Company then adjourned, to meet again in this City on the first Monday in June, 1839.—*Raleigh Register.*

FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

THOMSONIAN PHILOSOPHY.

It appears according to Thomson and his followers, that the human system is a *machine*, whose action and locomotion depends entirely and exclusively upon heat. Or, to use Thomson's own language, 'heat is life.' The fact is, if *heat* is *life*, all bodies must live; for it cannot be denied, but that *all* contain *heat*. But the *Thomsonians* say it is animal heat that is life. Then the question arises, Does *animal heat* differ from any other kind of *heat*? Most assuredly not. It penetrates and expands bodies, and affects the thermometer in the very same manner as natural or artificial heat. Hence we are led to the conclusion, that it differs not in its nature from other heat, but emanates from a different source.

It is a well known fact, that the body can maintain its natural temperature, although in an atmosphere much colder than its own. It is also a well established fact, that warmer bodies are always giving off *caloric* to those that are colder. Hence the question arises, How does the human body, although in an atmosphere much colder than its own, retain its natural temperature? The Thomsonians are reduced to the necessity of saying, that *heat* puts the *system* into operation to generate more heat; or, in other words, heat is the cause of itself. Which is, according to reason, philosophy and common sense, not only ridiculous, but consummate nonsense. It must at once be evident, that there does exist in the human body a laboratory to generate *caloric*, and upon its action animal heat most depend. Hence we have proved, that caloric is not the *principium mobile* of the human system, but it is dependant upon certain operations of *organic matter*. Consequently it cannot be life, for life does not depend upon the action of the different organs of the human body; but their action, it is evident to all, depends upon life. If, according to Thomson, "heat is life," the degree of life must be commensurate with the degree of heat. Consequently a violent inflammatory fever must constitute a very high degree of life, and a berth in Nebuchadnezzar's *furnace* must be life in its highest possible degree of perfection.

NO. 20.

MARRIED

In Philadelphia, on the 8th instant, Col. JOHN H. WHEELER, Superintendent of the U. States Branch Mint in this town, to Miss ELLEN, daughter of Thomas Sully, of Philadelphia.

In York District, S. C., on the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. M. Thomas, Rev. CHARLES M. BREAKER, of Camden, to Miss SARAH, eldest daughter of Stephen Pettus, Esq., of said district.

At Chicago, Illinois, on the 31st of August, by the Rev. Mr. Johnson, Hon. SAMUEL T. SAWYER, of North Carolina, to Miss LAVINIA, youngest daughter of the late Col. Francis Payton, of Alexandria, D. C.

DR. LEE having been unavoidably disappointed in his visit to Charlotte, informs the citizens that he will be here in December.

Nov. 21, 1838.

To our Customers!

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their friends that they are now receiving from Philadelphia and New York, their

FALL AND WINTER

Goods,

which they will sell upon reasonable terms to punctual dealers; and when the *CASH* is paid a liberal discount will be made. They wish their former customers and others, to call and examine their Goods.

—ALSO—

Receiving an additional supply of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

offered at a short profit. For the liberal encouragement already received in this line of business, they feel grateful, and solicit a call from all who need Medicines.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Nov. 23, 1838. 4254

NOTICE.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON the 18th day of December next, at the Plantation of the late *Obedience Dinkins*, dec'd., I will offer for sale

Twelve Likely Negroes,

viz: 5 *Men*, 3 *Women*, 2 *Boys and* 2 *Girls*, a quantity of

CORN, COTTON, and Fodder,

1 HORSE, 2 COWS AND CALVES,

1 *Cotton Gin and geering, Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture,*

with other articles not mentioned. The sale will continue from day to day, until all are sold. A credit of twelve months will be given. Bond and approved security required.

SAM'L. COX, *Executor.*

White Hall, N. C., Nov. 19, 1838. 4428

N. B. All persons having claims against the late *Obedience Dinkins*, dec'd., will present them properly attested within the time the law directs, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

SAM'L. COX, *Ex'r.*

NOTICE.

THE copartnership of Hagins & Tuttle is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted are requested to make payment without delay. One or both of us will attend at the Store for the purpose of settling up the old business.—M. A. Tuttle will carry on the Mercantile Business at this place on his own account for the future.

DAVID HAGINS.
M. A. TUTTLE.

Bel-Air, S. C., Nov. 18, 1838. 4427

By Industry we Thrive!

Stoves! *Stoves!!* STOVES!!

THE Subscriber will receive in a few days a good assortment of

Box, Six Plate & Franklin Stoves,

suitable for Churches, Factories, School Houses, Work Shops and other buildings where a uniform heat is wanted at a small expense; which will be sold at a small advance on cost, for *CASH*. He will also receive a specimen of Cooking Stoves for which he will execute orders. The public are requested to call and examine it.

Having made arrangements with extensive Stove Dealers in New York, Stoves of any size or pattern, not on hand, can be furnished at the shortest notice.

Russian and English iron Stove Pipes of suitable sizes always on hand.

J. HERVY.

Cherau, Nov. 12, 1838. 4426

For Sale.

A TRACT of LAND situated in Mecklenburg county, adjoining the lands of Davidson College, containing about two hundred acres. For further particulars inquire in Charlotte of

H. C. OWENS.

Nov. 14, 1838. 4427

HUMPHREYS, CLARKE & CO.,

(Formerly of Macon, Ga.,)

HAVE received by late arrivals from England and France, and are now opening at the Store No. 10 Pearl-street, (up stairs) a general assortment of

BRITISH AND FRENCH

Dry Goods,

selected and imported direct, expressly for the Southern Trade, together with a general assortment of

American Goods,

which makes their assortment complete. Merchants visiting the city are invited to call and examine the stock.

Orders will have particular attention, and put up at the shortest notice.

Charleston, S. C. Oct. 22, 1838. 4428

PLANTERS' HOTEL,

Lancasterville, S. C.

THE Subscriber being under the necessity of taking possession of his Public House of Entertainment in the village of Lancaster, takes this method of informing the public that his House is again open for the reception of

Travellers.

Drovers can be supplied with Lots for stock convenient to water, and Corn furnished at the market prices. Those who may favor him with their custom may be assured that nothing shall be wanting on his part to render their stay agreeable.

L. SECRIST.

Nov. 7, 1838. 4436

Land for Sale.

I WOULD sell, on reasonable terms, my Plantation, containing about 110 acres, lying one mile *West of Charlotte*, and on both sides of the Beatties ford road. About one half of the land is cleared, a sufficiency of timber could be spared to pay the purchase money. On this property is decidedly the handsomest *situation to building*, in the vicinity of Charlotte, it commands a full view of the village, and surrounding county, produces good crops of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, and Oats, and would be an invaluable acquisition as a residence to a person having business in Charlotte. For terms apply to Wm. W. Elms, or myself.

J. H. BLAKE.

Nov. 15th, 1838. 4426

THE JOURNAL.

T. J. Holton, *Proprietor and Publisher.*

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.

Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.

Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

☞Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, *this sized type*,) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriffs' Sales charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 25 per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements ordered in the inside every publication—or inserted otherwise than regularly, to be charged as new every insertion

AGENTS.

Col. R. M. Cochran, Mecklenburg, N. C.
Chas. W. Harris, Mill Grove, N. C.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

NOVEMBER, 1838.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES.	
23 Friday,	7	24 58	*For November, 1838.*	
24 Saturday,	7	34 57		h. m.
25 Sunday,	7	44 56		
26 Monday,	7	54 55	Full	1 7 9 even.
27 Tuesday,	7	54 55	Last	9 9 23 even.
28 Wednesday	7	64 54	New	17 2 46 morn.
29 Thursday,	7	64 54	First	24 1 18 afte.

New Concern!

THE subscriber having purchased out Mr Wm. Hunter's Confectionary, respectfully informs the public that he will constantly keep for sale at Mr. Hunter's old stand

Nuts, Candy, Wine,

and all other articles in his line. He hopes by attention to business to receive a share of the public patronage.

WM. PHILLIPS.

Nov. 15, 1838. 4126

NOTICE.

ALL *persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts either by payment or note. During my absence at Raleigh, I shall leave my Books and Accounts in the hands of Mr. Wm. Alexander, (Merchant, Charlotte,) who is fully authorized to make settlement and grant receipts.*

STEN. FOX.

Nov. 8, 1838. 4126

Public Sale.

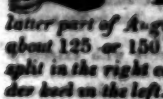
THE *subscriber will sell on the 3d of December next, at Public Sale,*

3 Head of Horses, 2 Cows, 10 Hogs, Fodder and Hay, 1 Threshing Machine, Household and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

He also wishes to dispose of his plantation, containing **130** *acres. On the premises is good buildings, and also an excellent Orchard. The place is healthy and has good water.*

ADAM SILER.

Nov. 10, 1838. 4126



Strayed

FROM *the subscriber, somewhere about the latter part of August,* **3 Hogs,** *weighing about* 125 *or* 150 *lbs. and marked with a split in the right ear and a crop and an under half in the left. Any information relative to them will be thankfully received and the person rewarded for his trouble.*

WM. REEVES.

Nov. 10, 1838. 4126

Sale of Property.

ON *the* 27*th and* 28*th of November next, will be sold the following property, belonging to the estates of Hugh M'Dowell and Margaret M'Dowell, dec'd., viz:*

All the Household & Kitchen Furniture, Farming Tools of every description, One Cotton Gin and Screw,

—AND ALSO—

HORSES, *CATTLE* AND **HOGS,**

and the crop of the present year, viz:

1,000 bushels of CORN,
15 or 20,000 pounds of Seed COTTON,
Fodder and Oats, &c.

JOHN H. M'DOWELL, *Ex'r.*
ROBT. J. M'DOWELL, *Adm'r.*

Oct. 29, 1838. 422*ts*

N. B. Those who are indebted to the estate of Margaret M'Dowell, dec'd, will please make payment; and those who have claims will present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead against their recovery.

ROBT. J. M'DOWELL, *Adm'r.*

NOTICE.

BY *virtue of a Deed of Trust, to me executed by Isaac Alexander, for purposes therein mentioned, I will proceed to sell on the* 23*d of November next, on the premises of said Alexander, the following property, viz:*

Three Tracts of Land,

one on which he now resides, containing **170** acres, also one tract adjoining the same, of 92 acres, and one other tract nearly adjoining, containing **398** acres. Also

One Negro Woman and Four Children,

all the stock of

HORSES,

CATTLE, **HOGS and SHEEP,**

Household and Kitchen Furniture, Farming Utensils, &c.

A credit of twelve months will be given with approved security, by paying interest from the date, on all the above property, except the Negroes, on which $500 in cash will be required.

ZEBULON MORRIS, *Trustee.*

Oct. 24, 183[illegible] 4124

NOTICE.

APPLICATION *will be made at the next Session of the General Assembly of the State of the North Caroline for a repeal of the Act discontinuing two of the Jury Courts for the County of Mecklenburg.*

Oct. 30, 1838. 4126

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

Taylor & Chaffin } Original Attachment.
vs.
Powel Orton.

Levied on an unfinished one horse wagon; also levied in the hands of Isaac Spencer and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT *appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said Powel Orton to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held the said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.*

Witness Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in October, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. 25*f*. 4129

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

Joseph M'Ginnis } Original Attachment.
vs.
John M'Ginnis.

Levied in the hands of William Reed and him summoned as Garnishee.

IT *appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said John M'Ginnis to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against him.*

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. 25*f*. 4129

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

John Harris
vs. } Original Attachment.
President and Directors of the North Carolina Gold Mining Company.

Levied on the Smartt mine tract, of land containing 370 acres, lying on the waters of Crooked Creek—on an undivided interest in the Lemmond mine tract—on the Crowell tract, containing 130 acres—on two tracts of 8 acres each near the town of Charlotte—on the Henderson mine tract, containing 325 acres—on the Hipp mine two tracts, containing 40 acres—on the King mine tract, containing 40 acres—on the Summerville mine tract, containing 10 acres—also, on a quantity of chattel property.

IT *appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for them to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.*

Witness Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. 25*f*. 4129

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

John Harris, administrator of James Harris, dec'd.
vs. } Original Attachment.
The President & Directors of the North Carolina Gold Mining Company.

Levied on the Smartt mine tract of land, containing 370 acres, lying on the waters of Crooked Creek—on an undivided interest in the Lemmond mine tract—on the Crowell tract, containing 130 acres—on two tracts of 8 acres each, near the town of Charlotte—on the Henderson mine tract, containing 325 acres—on the Hipp mine two tracts, containing 40 acres—on the King mine tract, containing 40 acres—on the Summerville mine tract, containing 10 acres—also on a quantity of Chattel property.

IT *appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for them to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.*

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, *C. C. C.*

Price adv. 25*f*. 4129

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

John J. Blackwood, Agent of the Bank of the State of North Carolina at Charlotte, } Original Attachment.
vs.
Henry Blundell and others, members of the Anglo American Gold Mining Company.

Levied on the Washington Gold mine tract, on 12 mile Creek—on the Alexander Gold ming tract, adjoining the lands of David Parks and others—also, on a variety of Chattel property, consisting of 2 Steam Engines, Gold Mills, mining tools, &c.

IT *appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Blundell, William Smith, James Magnus, Henry Heathorn, George D. Longstaff, Solomon Cohen, Abraham Harris, Samuel Magnus, Charles Bond, Abraham Hart and David Wilson, members of said Anglo-American Gold Mining Company, are not inhabitants of this State, Ordered, therefore, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for the said defendants to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in January next, and then and there plead or replevy, otherwise judgment by default will be entered against them.*

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of October, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES *C. C. C.*

Price adv. 25*f*. 4129

Writing Paper.

WE *have a small quantity of Foolscap paper for sale by the quire. Enquire at the Printing Office.*

Dental Operations.

DR. JOSEPH LEE, *of Camden, S. C., respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte, of Concord, and of Salisbury, that he will visit their towns in the month of December. Application for Dental Operations may be made to M. W. Alexander, J. R. Moss, or Thomas Hague, and will meet with prompt attention on his arrival.*

Oct. 29, 1838. 423*tf*

**The Salisbury Watchman to copy the above.

To the Public.

THE *Subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has opened the stand formerly occupied by J. R. Neely, and is now prepared for the reception of*

Boarders & Travellers.

This House has undergone thorough repair for the above purpose, and he now invites a generous public to CALL and TRY for themselves, as he hopes by assiduity to give satisfaction. His **Table** *shall be furnished with the best, his* **Servants** *faithful, and his* **Stables** *with plenty and attended by* **good Ostlers.** *These he hopes will be sufficient inducements, at least to merit a fair trial.*

WM. N. SPEARS.

Charlotte, Nov. 6, 1838. 423*tf*

Public Notice.

AS *I am determined to leave this place in a few weeks, I have disposed of my establishment to Mr. Richard Wears, who will continue to carry on business in the same line as I have heretofore done. This, therefore, is to give notice,—that all those who have standing accounts with me to call immediately and settle the same, by CASH or NOTE, as I am determined to have my business settled as soon as possible.*

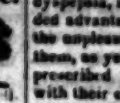
WM. SANDREY.

Nov. 6, 1838. 423*tf*

I *have also a small House to rent on the Main street, by the year. Persons wishing to rent will please make application immediately.*

Land & Town Lots for sale.

I *OFFER for sale, en-tire or separately, my* Land near Charlotte—8 or **900** acres, in several tracts, a large portion under cultivation, timbered, lies well and of good quality. *Titles undoubted and payments easy.* Also, some Town Lots, front and back. Terms and other information made known on application.



WM. DAVIDSON.

Nov. 7, 1838. 4125

Look at This!

ON *the* 2*d and* 3*d days of January next, I will sell my Plantation, known by the name of Bell-Air. It is one of the best stands for a*

Country Tavern

in the Southern Country, situated twenty miles North of Lancaster, S. C., and about the same distance South of Charlotte. The Stage has always stopped at Bell-Air. I will also sell numerous other articles. Terms made known on the day of sale. Any person wishing to purchase will apply to the proprietor.

DAVID HAGINS.

Nov. 6, 1838. 4130

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Henry Casper, } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Rachel Casper.

IT *appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Rachel Casper, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, for her to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenberg at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of February next, and answer the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard exparte.*

Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1838.

J. B. KERR, *C. & C. C.*

Price adv. 25*f*. 4126

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY,

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Mary Lentile, } Petition for Divorce.
vs.
Henry Lentile.

IT *appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Henry Lentile, resides beyond the limits of this State, therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, for him to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday in February next, and answer the plaintiff's petition, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause heard ex parte.*

Witness, J. B. Kerr, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1838.

J. B. KERR, *C. & C. C.*

Price adv. 25*f*. 4126

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE *subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the* **Coach Making** *in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.*

All REPAIRING *done with neatness and despatch. Also all kinds of Smith work.*

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93*tf*

New Goods! New Goods!!

THE *subscribers are receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter*

GOODS,

consisting of every variety of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware, Queensware,
GROCERIES, &c.

all of which are offered to purchasers upon the most accommodating. Those who pay CASH will find it greatly to their interest to call and examine—more than an ordinary difference is now made between CASH & CREDIT.

ALSO FOR SALE

Dr. Phelps' Compound

TOMATO PILLS,

which have been fairly and extensively used in private practice by the inventor, and by several eminent Physicians, in all diseases depending upon the impurities of the Blood, and those of the stomach and liver, and all obstructions; likewise as a SUBSTITUTE FOR CALOMEL, for a cathartic, in bilious affections. Price **37½** *per box.*

Accompanying the Pills is directions for taking them, with numerous certificates as to their efficacy, from which we extract the following:

I have lately used Doct. Phelp's Tomato Pills for acid stomach and bilious derangement of the liver, for which I have formerly and frequently used calomel, and I consider them an excellent substitute, producing all the benefits that I need to derive from calomel, and as speedily, without producing any unpleasant effects.

E. MANN.

Hartford, May 12, 1838.

From GEO. E. PALMER, M. D., *of New London County.*

PRESTONVILLE, *May* 4, 1838.

G. R. PHELPS, M. D.,

Dear Sir:—*Seeing the advertisement of your Pills by your agent in New London, and having a high idea of the Tomato as a remedial agent, I obtained a couple of boxes for two of my patients laboring under diseased liver, accompanied with dyspepsia, and they have taken them with decided advantage and amelioration of very many of the unpleasant symptoms. My experience with them, as yet, is rather limited, but so far as I have prescribed them, I have been decidedly pleased with their operation. In chronic affections of the liver, accompanied with a suppression of "Nature's Cathartic," the bile, a constipated habit and circulation, they have been very serviceable. In dyspeptic cases, characterized by a general derangement of the nervous system, and in hypochondriasis and jaundice, marked as such cases usually are, by depression of the spirits, and general disinclination to application of any kind, bodily or mental, they seem to act almost like a charm; producing a healthy action of the bowels, and diffusing a glow of warmth through the system, that is as grateful as it is unusual to such habits. As a family medicine, I think it stands unrivalled, and in very many cases, I have no doubt it would supersede the necessity of mercurial remedies; in all cases it should, I think, supersede the use of the Hygeian and Brandreth's Pills.*

Yours, &c., G. E. PALMER.

We have a number of debts due us, contracted in 1837—it is expected of all such, that payment be made forthwith. Interest will positively be charged on all accounts over 12 months' standing, and collections made without reserve after the 1st of January next.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Oct. 31, 1838. 422*tf*

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,

Situated about 150 *yards North East of the Court-House.*

THE *subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of*

Boarders & Travellers.

This house has undergone thorough repair expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be withheld to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation, to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93–1*y*

In Equity.

Mecklenburg County, N. C., August Term, 1838.

Sarah A. Harris and others,
vs.
John Penman and others.

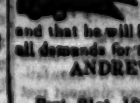
IT *appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Blundell, William Smith, James Magnus, Henry Heathon, George D. Longstaff, Solomon Cohen, Abraham Harris, Lewis Aarons, Samuel Magnus, Charles Bond, Abraham Hont, John Salk, David Wilson and Israel Isaacs, Defendants in this bill, are not residents of this State, It is ordered by Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, for said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at the Court House in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of February next, and answer, otherwise the bill will be taken pro confesso as to them.*

Witness, David R. Dunlap, Clerk and Master in Equity, at Office, the 3d Monday of August, A. D. 1838.

D. R. DUNLAP, *C. & M. E.*

Oct. 24, 1838. Price adv. 25*f* 4126

EASY RIDING.



THE *subscriber informs the public that he has purchased the right for making* **Keedy's SPRING SADDLES,** *and that he will be ready to a short time to supply all demands for the same.*

ANDREW MONTGOMERY, *Agt. for*
G. W. HOUSTON.

Sept. 21*st*, 1838. 416*tf*

MALE ACADEMY.

NOTICE.

I *HAVE returned from New York, and have my Goods, that I have purchased on as reasonable terms as can be purchased in the City, for CASH or to any amount. I will do the same for those that do not. If persons wish to ship their Cotton, they can do so at any time, as I will sell their Cotton until sold in order. Also, I have made arrangements in Charleston for their persons to make choice of the two markets, and I will sell their Cotton. Also, I shall give my personal attention to settling our old business which must be closed. I will take Cotton at market prices, but if that is not offered the money will be positively required.*

JOHN M. ROBERTS.

Oct. 12, 1838. 425*f*

P. S. In a few days we will have a fine stock of

Cheap and fashionable

GOODS

that we will sell reasonably for CASH or punctual dealers, bought in New York and Philadelphia.

TAYLOR, HARRIS & CO.

Land for Sale.

THE *subscriber being desirous of removing to the South, offers for sale the plantation on which he resides, joining the lands of the heirs of Hugh M'Dowell, Jesse Taylor, David Reid and others, containing* **225** *acres. On the premises is a good dwelling house and other necessary outhouses, besides a good gin house and cotton screw in good repair. The situation is healthy and has good water and a good meadow. Also, a tract belonging to Alexander Monroe, joining the above, containing* **100** *acres, nearly all cleared and well timbered. Also, the tract on which James Cathey now lives, containing* **86** *acres, with a comfortable dwelling house and other out buildings with good water. Terms reasonable. For further information apply to the subscriber.*

WM. MOORE

Oct. 26, 1838. 425

Just Received and for Sale

(FOR *CASH ONLY*) BY

Williams & Boyd, *Agents,*

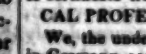
GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE

a Medicine of more value to man than the vast mines of Austria, or even the coined treasures of our globe,—a medicine which is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a THREE-FOLD *power,—a medicine, which, though designed as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system,—a medicine, which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the* IMMUTABLE GRAVE.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explaining the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE.—Three and one-third rix dollars, PER HALF OUNCE.

Charlotte, Aug. 28, 1838. 13*f*



A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION *in Germany in Europe.*

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware that, by our course, we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are influenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinions, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we consider his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known—for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Otto Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its efficacy in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed to be incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and, as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European hospitals is a sufficient guarantee that it performs all its promises. It needs not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

Germany, December 10, 1836.

Wrapping Paper

IS *kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store on reasonable terms.*

Oct. 3, 1837. 68*tf*

Warrantee Deeds for sale at this Office.